children withdrawn from work are put in special schools were they are provided education, nutrition, vocational training, stipend and regular health check-up so as to prepare them to join the mainstream education system. In addition, INDUS Child Labour Project, a joint project of Government of India and US Department of Labour, which is based on NCLP Scheme with some additional features, like vocational training for adolescents in the age group of 14-17 years, income generation activities for parents of child labour, etc. is also being implemented in 5 districts of Tamil Nadu, namely, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruvallur, Namakkal, Kanchipuram and Virudhunagar.

Effective legislation of child labourers

†1731. SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Child labourers has increased in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any effective scheme to check the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) As per Census 2001, the number of working children in the country in the age group of 5-14 years was 1.26 crores as compared to 1.12 crores during 1991 Census.

(b) and (c) Child labour is a socio economic problem primarily a result of poverty and illiteracy. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of initially withdrawing and rehabilitating children working in hazardous occupations and processes. For the rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, since 1998. Under the NCLP Scheme, children withdrawn from work are put in special schools where they are provided education, nutrition, vocational training, stipend and regular health check-up so as to prepare them to join the mainstream education system.

Growth rate of employment

1732. SHRI SK. KHABIR UDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total employment figure in 2005, 2006 and 2007;

(b) the growth rate of employment during these year, State-wise; and

(c) the ratio of population and the employment exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Sample Survey Organisation. Last such survey conducted pertains to 2004-05. State-wise percentage of workers in the population on usual status basis during 1999-2000 & 2004-05 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) At present 965 employment exchanges are functioning in the country to cater to around 1028 million population as per census 2001.

Statement

State-wise percentage of workers in the population on usual status during 1999-2000 and 2004-05.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	State-wise Percentage of workers in the Populations on usual status basis during 1999-2000 & 2004-05			
		1999-2000		2004-05	
		Rural Persons	Urban Persons	Rural Persons	Urban Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.2	34.8	54.4	39.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.9	26.7	45.8	31.9
3.	Assam	34.9	33.2	39.1	33.6
4.	Bihar	33.8	26.6	31.6	27.2
5.	Chhattisgarh@			50.9	36.4
6.	Delhi	30.8	33.2	31.1	33.4
7.	Goa	35.9	30.9	34.2	36.3
8.	Gujarat	49.9	34.5	51.3	37.7
9.	Haryana	34.6	31.4	42.4	33.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	50.3	32.2	53.0	45.6
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	44.2	28.1	41.6	33.1
12.	Jharkhand@			42.7	31.1
13.	Karnataka	48.7	36.6	54.2	38.6
14.	Kerala	38.7	37.3	40.0	37.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	46.2	31.9	45.9	34.7
16.	Maharashtra	48.4	34.6	52.1	38.4
17.	Manipur	38.0	33.0	44.0	33.8
18.	Meghalaya	48.6	29.6	52.5	37.3
19.	Mizoram	49.9	36.3	52.1	38.3
20.	Nagaland	48.2	30.5	52.7	36.4
21.	Orissa	42.3	31.7	45.2	33.4
22.	Punjab	41.0	35.3	44.0	36.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Rajasthan	44.6	32.2	45.9	34.9
24.	Sikkim	38.0	37.5	44.3	36.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	51.3	39.3	52.8	41.8
26.	Tripura	30.3	29.5	32.3	29.8
27.	Uttarakhand@			47.4	33.2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	34.5	30.4	37.1	33.1
29.	West Bengal	34.9	35.0	37.9	38.4
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	37.1	42.2	44.2	37.9
31.	Chandigarh	63.5	35.1	38.8	34.3
32.	D & N Haveli	47.0	40.4	51.6	45.2
33.	Daman & Diu	50.3	37.6	40.2	41.5
34.	Lakshadweep	28.5	30.8	37.9	27.4
35.	Puducherry	42.5	35.2	46.1	34.3
	ALL INDIA	41.7	33.7	43.9	36.5

@State was not created.

Child Labourers

†1733. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of child labourers currently working in country;

(b) whether it is a fact that number of child labourers has increased over past three years;

(c) the types of welfare Schemes operational for child labourers currently; and

(d) the total amount spent on these schemes in last three years, and State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Census is the only source of authentic data about the number of child labour in the country. As per the Census 2001, the total number of economically active children in the age group of 5-14 years is 1.26 crores. The Comparative data on the number of working children in the last three years is not maintained.

(c) For the rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 250 districts of the country. Under the NCLP Scheme, children withdrawn from work are put in special schools where they are provided education, nutrition, vocational training, stipend and regular health check-up so as to prepare them to join the mainstream education system.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.